Numb. CXXXI.] THE 491 January 17, 1789

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, January 17, 1789. [Vol. III.

JUST RECEIVED,

And now Opening for SALE, by

Elliot, Williams,

And COMPANY,

At their Store the corner of Front and Ferry Streets, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Devereux Smith, A Large and General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of the following Articles, viz.

DRY GOODS. HARDWARE, and CUTLERY

BLUE, green, olive, claret, mixed, drab 7-8 duffils
Blue, green, scarlet, claret, brown, bottle-green, mixed, drab, 6-4 broad cloths
Womens scarlet cardinals
Blue, green, pink, drab, and brown camblets
Blue, yellow, green, pink brown and white calimancoes
Blue, green, brown drab and white shalloons
Blue, green, crimson and pink moreens
Blue, green, brown and drab antaloons
Pink, green, blue and drab joans spinning.
Jeans and fustians of different qualities
Nankeens
Corduroys, velvets and veiverets of different kinds.
Buff sattinet
Cotton ribbed do.
Chintzes, calicoes and printed linens of all widths and prices
Yard and 7-8 Irish linens
Russia sheetings
German oznabrigs and ticklenburghs
Bandanoe, Barcelona, black and figured silk linen and cotton handkerchiefs of all sizes
Muslin, lawn, and kenting do.
Silk, thread, cotton, and worsted mens and womens hose
Mantuas, sattins, pelongs and persians
Black and white flowered, figured and plain gauze
Figured and plain muslin
Book and jaconet muslin
Humhums
Plain and sprigged lawns
Flowered and needle worked lawn aprons
Coverlids
Blankets of all kinds and qualities
Black, white, silk and thread lace
Silk and hair twist
Sewing silk of different kinds.
White and colrd. thread
Bobbin
Tapes
Tully and lettered gartering
Quality binding
Check of all kinds
Mens fine and coarse hats
Childreos do.
Womens beaver, Dunstable & Leghorn hats of the newest fashion
Mens & womens silk thread & leather gloves & mitts
Womens stuff & leather shoes
Mens boots & shoes
Childrens shoes
Elegant fans
Umbrellas
Double gilt coat & waist. coat buttons
Basket, mohair & metal buttons
Leather, brass & japanned ink pots
Sealing wax & wafers
Writing paper & quills
Powder bags and puffs
Hair powder and pomatum
Shaving boxes & brushes
Dressing & looking glasses
Barbers dressing combs
Ivory & ridding do.
Womens crooked do.
Tooth brushes
Clothes do.
Sweeping do.
Shoe & buckle do.
Black ball
Ostrich feathers
Fox tail do.
Curry combs & brushes
Snuff in bottles
Playing cards
Wool & cotton cards
Cotton in bags
Tumblers & wine glasses
Carpenters & shoemakers tools well assorted
Castings of all kinds well assorted
Knives & forks
Desert do.
Carving do.
Butchers do.
Pen do,
Pocket do.
Womens & taylors scissars & shears
Ditto thimbles
Razors with strops complete
Pinchbeck, brass & plated shoe & knee buckles
Stock & hat do.
Sleeve do.
Cork screws
Gimblets of all sixes
Plated and steel spurs
Sawmill, cross cut and whip saws
Steel plated and common hand do.
Surveyors compasses
Smoothing irons
Candlesticks and snuffers
Hair pins
Assorted watch chains & seals
Hooks and eyes
White Chapel needles
Needles and pins
Knitting needles
Brass curtain rings
Spectacles
Money scales
Scythes and sickles
Frying pans
Gridirons
Saddles and birdles
Stirrup irons
Locks and hinges of all kinds
Brass cocks
Jews harps
Pewter dishes, plates basons and mugs of different sizes
Tin kettles
Tea cups and saucers
Crowley's steel
Bar iron
Nails of all kinds
Gunpowder, shot and bar lead
Flints

GROCERIES.

Best hyson tea
Souchong and bohea do.
Coffee
Chocolate
Loaf Sugar
Muscovado do.
Molasses
Pepper
Allspice
Nutmegs
Cinnamon
Mace
Cloves
Almonds
Raisins
Prunes
Figs
Madder
Red wood
Castile soap
Madeira, Claret, Port, and Lisbon wines
Jamaica spirits
West India rum
Shrub and
Porter.

They will receive in payment for any of the above articles, cash, ginseng, peltry, bacon, beef, cattle on foot, whiskey, flour, butter, cheese, tallow, candlewick, hard soap, and vinegar. They flatter themselves they will merit the attention of the public by selling their goods cheap, and keeping a well assorted Store.

Pittsburgh, January 12, 1789.

Extract of a letter from General Rufus Putnam, at the Ohio, to the Printer of the Massachusetts Spy, dated at Marietta, October 22, 1788.

"Dear Sir,

"IN my letter of May last, I gave you a short description of this part of the country, with the situation of the land for laying out the city, then Adelphi, now Marietta, the city ground in that letter, was described as bounding southeasterly by a creek; that plan was afterwards altered, and the city ground extended across that creek and some interval or bottom land to the bank of the Ohio river. This measure made way for laying each house lot 90 feet in front, by 180 in depth, agreeably to the vote of the company at Boston in November last, so that the city ground now borders southerly one mile on the river, and westerly one mile one hundred and twenty perches on the Muskingum. A very good bridge is built over the abovementioned creek twenty-five feet high, nineteen feet long, and twenty four feet wide, covered with hewn plank four inches thick. Three other bridges also have been built over creeks of less note, running through the town, so that an easy communication is had with every part.

"It was the 7th of April when I arrived at Muskingum with colonel Sproat, Mr. Mathews (two of the surveyers) and a number of people in the company's employ with two volunteer adventurers, amounting in all to forty eight persons; col Meigs and Mr. Tupper joined us a few days after. We landed and pitched our camp on the eastern side of the Muskingum the same day, which was an entire wilderness, all the cutting, &c. made by the troops of the garrison being on the other side that river.

"The first object was surveying of the city ground and eight acre lots, in the execution of which most of the people were employed until the fifth of May, the others were employed in clearing round the camp cutting a road up the Muskingum, building bridges, and preparing the way for erecting some block houses for the reception and protection of settlers, and opening the necessary communication. But the fifth of May, the necessary work in the woods for making the plan of the eight acre lots being completed, I made a proposition to the people in the company's employ, that as many as chose might go to clearing and planting on their own account, and make up the time after the present contract expired. To this proposition many of them agreed, and begun the same day to prepare lands for planting, by cutting away the small, and girdling the large trees; near about the same time arrived col. Stacy, col. May, and a number of other adventurers, began to clear and plant the land intended for the city, upon the risk of giving it up whenever it should become private property, and be reclaimed by the owners.

"So great was the industry, that from the beginning of May, to the 20th of June, one hundred and thirty two acres of land were planted with corn, besides a large quantity of potatoes, beans, &c. About thirty five acres of the corn land was either ploughed or harrowed, so as to be in tolerable order for a crop, the rest of the land was planted with the hoe; but the great misfortune was, that the leaves of the beech and poplar (or aspen) trees, of which there are considerable, did not die with the girdling, by which means the corn was so shaded as greatly to lessen the crop. The prospect in the fore part of the season was so discouraging, that some of the planters never hoed their corn at all, and some other corn was hoed but once, and that very badly, however, under all these circumstances, there is a great deal of corn and forage raised. There is very little corn planted but what will yield from 20 to 30 bushels per acre, of upland or sound bottom. A piece of interval on the bank of the Ohio, belonging to Mr. Cory, has been gathered, and measured 104 bushels of ears to the acres; nor is this corn of the light or gourd seed kind, as in New England has been generally supposed; some of the ears on trial have produced a pint and an half of shelled corn, and for one corn to yield a pint is very common: for the weight I made the following experiment from corn gathered, braded and hung up in a room over the fire for three weeks, until it was thoroughly dry. I took a pint, and on full trial, both by the scale and steelyards I found the pint of corn to weigh 15 ounces and an half, which gives 62 pounds to the bushel. In short, the quality of the corn of this country in all respects is equal to any raised in New-England; the excess in quantity must therefore be a balance in our favor. As for beans, pumpkins, turnips, squashes, cabbage, melons, cucumbers, &c. they are in flavour the finest I ever tasted, and the great production is truly surprising. As to potatoes, carrots, parsnips, &c. they are not either in quantity or quality a whit behind the best production of the oldest or richest gardens in New England.

"Campus Martius is the handsomest pile of buildings on this side the Alleghany mountains, and in a few days will be the strongest fortification in the territory of the United States; it stands on the margin of the elevated plain, on which are the remains of the ancient works, mentioned in my letter of May last, 20 feet above the high bank of the Muskingum, 29 perches distant from that river, and 276 from the Ohio. Campus Martius consists of a regular square, having a block house at each angle 18 feet square on the ground, and two stories high; the upper story on the outside or face jutting over the lower one 18 inches: these block houses serve as bastions to a regular fortification of four sides; the curtains are composed of log houses two stories high, 18 feet wide, and of different lengths. The block houses and those of the curtains are so connected by hip-roofs, &c. as to form one complete and entire building of the whole. The timber of the block houses and curtains, either sawed or hewed, so that the walls are very smooth and when pointed with clay or lime mortar, will be very warm and comfortable and make a very good appearance; on the top of three of the bastians or block houses, are very handsome watch boxes, which are to be made musket proof, they are each large enough to hold four men and their arms &c. On the top of the fourth bastion house above the watch box, or tower, is a building with a cupolo, spire, &c. for the reception of a bell,

which we are told is coming as a preſent from a gentleman in Boſton. The chimnies will be moſtly of brick, ſeveral kilns have already been burnt, and more ready to ſet.

"All the baſtions, and part of the curtain houſes, are built at the expence of the company, the remainder by individuals. The block houſes with part of the curtains (where proviſion is made for the bell) has a hall appropriated for public uſe, where three hundred people may aſſemble. The open ſpace within the ſquare of buildings, is 144 feet on each ſide, in the centre of which a well is digging. The block houſes are all up, the gates, &c and the greater part of the curtains, and I expect the whole will be completed by the firſt of December. In all the buildings of this ſquare there will be 72 rooms of 18 feet ſquare and upwards, excluſive of the upper loſts, or garrets, which at twelve perſons to a room (a moderate proportion in caſe of neceſſity) we ſhall be able to lodge 864 people.

"Beſides thoſe buildings at Campus Martius, 20 very comfortable houſes for families, made of round logs and covered with long ſhingles, are already erected in the town, and ſeveral more are going forward; nor is this all the labour we have done. Large quantities of land have been cut over, and fitted for wheat and rye, deſides which ſeveral perſons have begun to cut and prepare land for planting the next ſpring. And what is very extraordinary, very few of us have been able to work on our own land, and our labour muſt in the end, contribute more to the general emolument of the company, than to the particular advantage of thoſe who have performed it. However I hope the December meeting will conclude with ſuch encouragement for the induſtrious adventurers, as will be promotive of the intereſt of the proprietors in general and a ſufficient reward for thoſe who encounter the riſques and fatigues always incident to a new and ſavage country.

Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA Auguſt 27.

FROM the extraordinary and unremitting induſtry with which the recruiting ſervice is carried on, there can be no doubt but, whether by diſeaſe, or the arms of the enemy, the emperor's army has ſuſtained immenſe loſſes. Ten battalions are ſent off by forced marches toward the Bannat.

Maurojene, the hoſpodar of Wallachia, has accompliſhed a ſervice unprecedented in the annals of the Ottoman hiſtory. He has forced the Greeks in that province to take up arms for the Porte already, to the number of 20,000 men. The Bajards he has appointed to be their officers, and theſe he has himſelf inſtructed in the uſe of arms. The whole of the Ottoman force in Wallachia is not leſs than 60 000 men.

Col. Vukaſſovich commanding in Albania, has ſent preſſingly to demand ſuccours; and tranſports were immediately ſent with 4000 men on board.

A ſmart ſkirmiſh took place near the Turkiſh Dubitza on the 17th of Auguſt, in which the Imperialiſts loſt upwards of 200 men.

Baron Laudohn arrived at the camp on the 18th, and took the command next day. On the night of the 20th, the enemy made an attack on the camp, with intention to ſurpriſe, but were ſo well received, that they retired with loſs. By this the marſhal had an early proof of the activity of the enemy he has to contend with.

LONDON, October 7.

It is not a little remarkable, that ſome of the baniſhed Dutch patriots, who headed the French faction in Holland, are now obſerved to be in habits of the cloſeſt intimacy with the principal commanders of the large army at St. Omer's.

The India ſhips, which are building upon a new conſtruction, will, when finiſhed, be equal to a 44 gun ſhip at leaſt: and of courſe in caſe of a war, give a material aſſiſtance to the king's ſhips, as they will be a match for frigates of fewer guns.

Amongſt the the bills paſſed by the general aſſembly in Philadelphia, is one for the eſtabliſhment of a militia, by which it is to be divided into two diſtinct bodies, a general and ſelect militia. The general militia is to conſiſt of all citizens between eighteen and fifty-three years of age. They are to turn out one day in every year, and to pay a certain ſmall ſum each to the ſupport of the corps. The ſelect militia is to conſiſts of a legion, containing 2048 rank and file. The corps is to be compoſed of volunteers if ſuch ſhould offer; if not, the deficiencies to be made up from the general militia by lot. This corps is intended as a military ſchool, from which the ſtate to be furniſhed with a good militia, and always will thus be prepared for defence.

The United States have no ſtanding army; the whole of their forces conſiſt only of a few companies ſtationed on their frontiers; and as their navy, they have ſcarce a boat paid by the public.

The Turks are ſtill in the greateſt diſtreſs for gun powder. A ſhip thus laden, and now able to deliver its laden at Conſtantinople, would clear upon the price in England above 200 per cent.

Oct. 12. The campaign of this year muſt now be nearly if not altogether at an end. The Auſtrians fought for honor, have gained ſome. The empreſs who contended for territory, has gained an inch--- while the coffers of both muſt have been pretty well drained.

Extract of a letter from a Britiſh officer in the ſervice of Ruſſia, dated at Riga, September 17.

"If the exertions of the artificers at this place are well ſeconded, the empire muſt ſoon riſe ſuperior to what has been expected, or, perhaps, would be the intereſt of Europe to deſire.

"My laſt informed you how greatly the ſtate ſhipping was improved, and to how little purpoſe from the want of ſeamen; but the activity of government has been powerfully aſſiſted by the general hatred of the Turks, the accounts of whoſe cruelties, perhaps exaggerated, has ſent into the ſervice numbers who were not to be acted upon but by the ſpirit of retaliation and revenge; that ſpirit ſeems to pervade almoſt every Ruſſian breaſt, and if it is not in ſome degree reſtrained by the commanders, quarters will not be given or received. The Britiſh mode of building is univerſally adopted in the dock yards, where there are a vaſt number of our countrymen in different departments, and if much care in England is not taken to prevent it, I can venture to declare their numbers will very ſpeedily increaſe. A fine ſhip of 74 guns, was launched here three days ago, which this morning came into dock to be coppered, and by the end of next week three ſail of the line and a frigate of 40 guns, will be ready to proceed whenever the ſervice of the ſtate may require them. We are told, far as the ſeaſon is advanced, we are to join the ſquadron under admiral Greig."

The empreſs of Ruſſia has given orders for 15 gold hilted ſwords to be made, which ſhe intends preſenting to the ſuperior officers who diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the battle againſt the Swedes on the 17th of July: and eight others for thoſe who moſt contributed to the double victory over the Turks in the Lima. They are to bear an inſcription of being given for military honor.

Extract of a letter from Naples, dated Sept. 16.

"The differences between the Italian ſtates and the renegadoes of Barbary are again renewed. The Tuniſian and Algerine corſairs are again at ſea, and make prodigious inroads upon our trade. Some effectual ſtep muſt ſoon to be taken to check thoſe barbarians, whoſe inſult is beyond all example. The ſtate of Tripoli is the only one of theſe Mahometan powers that ſeems at all diſpoſed to keep his faith. How long it may laſt is however uncertain.

American News.

SALEM, December 16.

On the day of our annual thankſgiving, a man in Middleton took from a neighbour a fine fat ſheep, and dreſſed it, that he might be enabled to join in the general religious feſtival. He was ſuſpected, and challenged by the owner with the commiſſion of the deed, which he confeſſed: And the injured party conſidering it rather an unwarrantable liberty propoſed that the matter ſhould be ſubmitted to three reputable neighbours, who ſhould judge the delinquent's puniſhment: This was agreed to, and was determined, that he ſhould ſtand at Mr. Eaſty's ſign poſt, from ſunriſe till three o'clock in the afternoon, with a leg of the mutton in his hand, and inform every paſſenger of his crime, return the fleece to the owner, and cut fourteen cord of wood for him. But thinking the firſt part of the ſentence too ſevere, it was commuted for his ſitting one hour upon the ſign poſt, which is nearly twenty feet high, with the leg of mutton as before; which was duly performed laſt Saturday week, and the performance of the labour will be ſtrictly required. The ſentence of this court of neighbours was highly applauded, and had a more ſalutary effect, perhaps, than whipping and impriſonment.

NEW-YORK, December 24.

Yeſterday arrived the ſhip St. James, capt. Collins, in 44 days from Cadiz; on her paſſage ſhe ſpoke a veſſel, who a few days before fell in with a Scotch brig from Gottenburg, in Sweden, who informed him that the Danes had joined [illegible] and laid ſiege to Gottenburg, with an [illegible] men; we alſo learn by the above [illegible] Algerines had declared war againſt [illegible] ed all the French veſſels in their ports [illegible] ſpoke three men of war off Madeira [illegible] to proteſt ſome Neapolitan ſhips from [illegible] prizes of by the cruizers of the regency of Tunis. The next arrivals from Europe will no doubt bring ſomething intereſting and deciſive relative to the above important affairs.

Dec. 26. A gang of armed villains ſuppoſed to be ſome of thoſe who have lately been [illegible] the inhabitants of Philadelphia, now infeſt [illegible] They have committed ſeveral ſtreet robberies and burglaries; and on Saturday evening they broke open the houſe of Mr. Elliſon, in Broad [illegible]

Dec. 31 On Monday night between the hours of ſeven and eight, three villains went into the houſe of Mr. Pariſien, goldſmith and jeweller, in Queen ſtreet, near Peck ſlip, under the pretext of warming themſelves at the fire. On ſeeing no other perſon in the houſe, a favorable opportunity ſeemed to offer of executing their deſigns; accordingly one the villains preſented a piſtol at the head of Mr. P. threatning if he ſtirred or made any noiſe, he would inſtantly be put to death: in the mean time the other two had faſtened the front door and had began to rifle the ſhop of its contents. At the ſight of this Mr. Pariſien could be no longer ſilent; he cried murder, and the villain cut him with a knife, but he ſtill reiterated his cries. Some of the neighbours hearing the noiſe, ran into the houſe and preſently ſecured two of them; the other in the confuſion made his eſcape. Theſe hardened miſcreants had the cool and deliberate aſſurance, when they were ſeized on, to ſay, upon hearing the cry of murder in the houſe, they had ſtepped in to prevent miſchief; and if they had to go to jail for this innocent act, they would take care in future how they ſuffered their goodneſs to get the better of their diſcretion.

BALTIMORE, December 26.

A late Engliſh newſpaper furniſhes the following paragraph:

"Of all the foreign miniſters at Conſtantinople, the Swediſh is the moſt careſſed: Never was a chriſtian there treated with ſo much reſpect and eſteem: The whole city is full of the great king of Sweden, and the powerful diverſion made by his arms in favor of the Porte. "For our ſake cries the Muſſelman, Sweden, whom we might expect both climat and religion would render the friend of Ruſſia, ſtand forward to fight our battles. Divine Prophet! ... is thy powerful interpoſition which thus engages the hearts of the Swedes from the Ruſſians, for the benefit of the faithful!" This ſelf ſame Mahomet is a powerful negociator in the opinion of his deluded followers."

A writer, in a late Providence newſpaper aſſerts, that "ſo many bad voyages had taken place, that the merchants of Rhode Iſland and Providence Plantations, within little more than a year paſt, had actually loſt property to the amount of nearly 100000 ſpecie dollars.

RICHMOND, December 18.

Extract of a letter dated Montgomery, November 24, 1788.

"A curious rencounter lately happened near the head of Sandy river. Three hunters of the name of Harriſon, the father and two ſons, were attacked by ſeven Indians, all of whom, except one, was only armed with bows and arrows. Two Indians were ſhot at the firſt fire; and one of the white men was ſoon after wounded with an arrow; the Indians then advanced with their tomahawks, another was wounded to appearance mortally, with a rifle ball, and a fourth ſtabbed frequently with a ſcalping knife, when in cloſe quarters with young Harriſon. The remaining three immediately retreated, leaving our two young heroes maſters of the [illegible] and to take care of their wounded father, which they faithfully did, by bringing him ſafe into the ſettlement."

PHILADELPHIA, [illegible]

Some gentlemen of this city ſkaiting [illegible] Schuylkill on Friday laſt, nearly oppoſite [illegible] ſtreet, found a beaver hat, half worn [illegible]. Very near it was an hole in the ice, large [illegible] admit the body of a man; and as a glove [illegible] frozen to the edge of the whole, it is [illegible] ſome perſon muſt have been unfortunately [illegible] the breaking of the ice. Should this [illegible] prove the caſe, we hope that, however [illegible] the exerciſe of ſkaiting, ſuch as are fond [illegible] muſement will take the above circumſtance [illegible] tion how they venture on the ice, eſpe[illegible]

The hat muſt have belonged to ſome perſon who wore powder in his hair.

January 7.

A correſpondent expreſſes his ſatisfaction on finding the general voice of the people in favor of Waſhington and Adams, as preſident and vice preſident of the United States under the new government. The patriotic principles of both are well known.—Their important ſervices to their country are too recent to be forgotten. The ſervices of the former have not been confined to the field: he has alſo graced the councils and deliberations of his country. He bore a diſtinguiſhed part in forming the new conſtitution, and early ſuggeſted the neceſſity of giving energy to government. His celebrated circular letter has many features of the new conſtitution. But who is a ſtranger to his worth! The latter alſo ſtands high in the approbation of his grateful countrymen. He bore an early and diſtinguiſhed part in the late revolution. At home and abroad the great abilities of this able ſtateſman have been long devoted to the ſervice of his country. No man is better acquainted with the ſcience of government, in all its various forms, than John Adams. This will be readily admitted by every one who has read his "defence of the American conſtitutions;" from which book it is probable that many uſeful hints were taken by the convention in forming the federal conſtitution. It is not to be doubted, but that the friends of the conſtitution in all the ſtates will be unanimous in the choice of theſe truly reſpectable patriots, that they may have an opportunity once more of exerting their abilities in promoting the welfare of their country, and in completely eſtabliſhing that independence, for which they long ſtruggled. Such men will ſoon reſcue our diſtreſſed country from her preſent degraded ſituation, and exalt her to importance in the ſcale of nations. They will poſſeſs confidence and eſteem at home, and command reſpect abroad. Long may their integrity and abilities entitle them to the ſuffrages of a grateful people. And long may they be employed in forwarding the domeſtic happineſs, the agriculture, the commerce, and the manufactures of our country. Let all people ſay, Amen.

The honorable Philip Schuyler, and the honorable Robert Yates, Eſqrs. are nominated by the hon. ſenate of New York to repreſent that ſtate in the ſenate of the United States.

We are informed, that the three lower bridges on Schuylkill were carried away by the breaking up of the ice, and that one of them is nearly deſtroyed.

The Swedes were formerly as good ſoldiers as any in Europe, and their generals brave and experienced. Guſtavus Adolphus fought againſt the emperor of Germany many years, and, like Marlborough, never loſt a battle, though he always had to contend againſt much ſuperior armies. Charles XII. made and depoſed the king of Poland at pleaſure, and proved too powerful for the Auſtrian forces: he turned his arms againſt the Ruſſians, and with an army of about 14,000 men, defeated Peter, who had 100,000. That emperor remarked, however prophetically, that the boy would ſoon teach them to beat him in turn. Upon the death of Charles, peace was made with the Danes, and ſince that period the Swedes have not engaged in any wars with their neighbours, till the preſent time.

The Dalecarlians, who work at the copper and ſilver mines, are as hardy and courageous a people as any in the world, and generally conſiſt of about 50,000; and from thoſe people the kings of Sweden form a large body of troops, which prove of the utmoſt ſervice in the field. They are all diſciplined, and fit for action on any emergency.

When mutual viſits were paid and exchanged between the emperor of Germany and the king of Pruſſia, a grand review of their reſpective troops was conſidered as a chief entertainment, as had been the caſe at Neiſs in Sileſia, and Newſtadt, in Moravia. Notwithſtanding they were rivals, ſuppoſed highly jealous of each other, yet they demonſtrated the greateſt cordiality, and ſeemed to vie in their endeavours to ſhew the greateſt honors and true politeneſs. A review of the military is, no doubt, a grand object, but eſpecially when 60,000 troops preſent themſelves to the ſpectators, properly diſciplined, and acquainted with all the neceſſary evolutions. When Xerxes reviewed his army, conſiſting of near a million and an half, previous to his attempt of paſſing the Streights of Thermopylæ, his heart at firſt was elated at the wonderful ſcene, and then he wept, upon reflection to think, that the vaſt hoſt would be numbered with the dead in the ſpace of a few years.

YORK, (Pennſylvania) January 7.

Laſt night was performed by the ſcholars of the academy, the tragedy of Douglaſs, and the farce called the Bold Iriſhman, before a crowded audience. The ſcenery and decorations of the ſtage were very happily executed. The dreſſes were not inferior in elegance or taſte to thoſe of European Theatricals. The different characters were admirably ſuſtained, nor was any thing wanting to render the evening a very happy one. During the repreſentation the young players received the moſt flattering marks of applauſe from all parts of the houſe.

We are happy to find this made one of the academical exerciſes, as where plays are well choſen, it joins moral inſtruction and the beſt ſentiments to a habit of public ſpeaking. It is at once a ſupplement to the pulpit, in leſſons of virtue, and a nurſery of orators; nor are we without hopes that ſome of our laſt night's performers will be tranſplanted to and make a figure on the grand political ſtage of our country.

Pittſburgh, January 24.

Tueſday laſt a gentleman arrived here from the Muſkingum, by him we are informed, that the day before he left it the treaty had ended; and that the Indians had agreed to the propoſals made them by the governor. The particulars of which we ſhall not be able to obtain, until they come officially from Congreſs.

We are alſo informed, that the commiſſioners on the part of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, have purchaſed the tract of land on lake Erie, from the Indians claiming it.

Account of the number of boats, and the perſons in them, &c. which have paſſed down the Ohio, for Kentucky and elſewhere, from October, 1786, to December 1788. Taken from the regiſter kept at Fort Harmar, viz.

Boats,	857
Souls,	16,203
Horſes,	7,190
Black Cattle,	1,811
Sheep,	1,258
Waggons,	563

Pennſylvania, ſſ.

By the Preſident and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, purſuant to an act of the General Aſſembly of the ſaid commonwealth, paſſed on the fourth day of October laſt, entitled, "An act directing the time, places, and manner for holding elections for Repreſentatives of this ſtate in the Congreſs of the United States, &c." elections for ſuch Repreſentatives were held on the laſt Wedneſday in November laſt, in the city of Philadelphia, and in the ſeveral counties of this ſtate; and the returns of the ſaid ſeveral elections having been tranſmitted by the ſheriffs of the ſaid city and counties reſpectively, to the ſecretary of this council: Now We, the ſupreme executive council of the ſaid commonwealth, having, agreeably to the directions of the ſaid act, inſpected and examined the ſaid returns, and enumerated and aſcertained the number of votes for each and every candidate, do hereby make known and declare, That Frederick Auguſtus Muhlenberg, Henry Wynkoop, Thomas Hartley, Geo. Clymer, Thomas Fitzſimons, Thomas Scott, Peter Muhlenberg, and Daniel Heiſter, are, according to the ſaid returns, higheſt in votes of the electors throughout this ſtate, and in conſequence are duly elected and choſen as repreſentatives of and for this ſtate, in the Congreſs of the United States.

Given in Council, under the hand of his Excellency Thomas Miffin, Eſquire, Preſident, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty nine, and of the commonwealth the thirteenth.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Atteſt.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

BON MOT,

Of DAVID SAMPLE, Eſquire

AT the laſt county court of Weſtmoreland, the converſation turning on Indians, treaties, &c. it was obſerved by Mr Brackenridge: an Indian of ſpirit loves his ſquaw, builds his cabin, and goes to hunt: it is only the indolent and worthleſs that lurk about agents, come to towns, and go to treaties and paſs for chiefs. The Cornplanter for inſtance, was a clever fellow ſome time ago, but loitering ſo much about Pittſburgh, particularly of late, that he has loſt his character among his own people. I never had a high opinion, ſaid Mr. Sample, of the morals of Pittſburgh, but I had not ſuppoſed them ſo utterly abandoned, that a ſavage loſes character by aſſociating with them.

ON REVENGE.

THOU baneful tyrant of the human mind,
Curſe to thy fav'rites, ſcourge to all mankind,
In ancient days thou firſt began thy rage,
To vent thy malice on this earthly ſtage.

Satan the fire, aſſumed the ſerpents face,
To vent thy ſpite againſt the human race,
In this new form, with ſubtle words moſt fair,
Gain'd thy deſigns o'er the firſt happy pair:

Deſtroy'd their peace, and all their joys ſublime,
Hence death and mourning veils the face of time,
In ev'ry age, in ev'ry nation's ſound,
Thy cruel murders, and thy guilt ſurround.

Although our nation's fame, was wafted far,
To diſtant climes, by noble feats in war,
Did mighty empires, mighty kings expand
Their free alliance, to this famed land.

Where balmy peace has hush'd thoſe loud alarms,
Where noble heroes ſwift ly ruſh'd to arms;
Yet ſtill this deadly tyrant of the ſoul,
Revenge, is ſeeking to deſtroy the whole.

In vain, America, you've fought and bled!
And mingled warriors with the ſleeping dead,
To gain ſweet liberty, that charming ſound,
'Tis but a phantom, where revenge is found.

And gathers ſtrength, by ev'ry wind of fate,
Regards no rights, no wholeſome laws of ſtate,
But aims to bring all level with the ground,
All int'reſt, titles, ſhall no more be found.

But where ſhall we this direful fiend explore,
In Maſſachuſetts? could I ſay no more,
In ev'ry ſtate, ſurely in ev'ry breaſt,
This deadly tyrant, is, too much careſs'd.

O may ſome kind, ſome providential hand,
Soon ſcourge this growing tyrant from our land!
Then balmy peace ſhall raiſe our ſinking cauſe,
When truth's rever'd, and juſtice guards the laws.

In COUNCIL,

Philadelphia, December 12, 1788.

UPON conſideration of the report of the committee appointed to make the enquiries required by the reſolution of the 14th of November, 1787.

Reſolved, That all public officers in the appointment of council, who have neglected to render their accounts into the Comptroller General's Office, agreeably to law, be, and they are hereby required to render the ſame for ſettlement.

Reſolved, That Council will on the firſt Monday in May next, take into conſideration the propriety of ſuperceding all public officers who do not comply with the foregoing reſolution.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES BIDDLE Secretary.

HAVING had occaſion to travel through Bedford county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, a ſhort time ago, I was violently ſeized with a rupture (which for theſe 12 years paſt has at periods troubled me) the pain was almoſt intolerable, and I am well convinced I ſhould have ſoon died had it not been for Doctor Kimmel, of Berlin, in ſaid county, who I applied to, and found immediately relief, and in the courſe of three weeks he reſtored me to perfect health.—From a ſympathy for thoſe who are afflicted with this diſorder, I am induced to take this method of informing them where they may be effectually cured of this diſagreeable and dangerous diſorder.

THOMAS GEORGE.

N. B. I am creditably informed that Dr. Kimmel cures old ſores of the moſt inveterate kind.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a house of entertainment, at the sign of the

BLACK LION,

near the foot of the Alleghany mountain, 12 miles west of the town of Bedford, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, where all gentlemen travellers, and others, who please to favor him with their custom, may depend upon meeting with good entertainment and kind treatment on the most reasonably terms, by the publics most humble servant.

DERRY RYAN.

December 1st, 1788.

THE subscriber having removed from his old boat yard on the Monongahela, to the ferry-house known by the name of Ross's Ferry, opposite the town of Pittsburgh, where he purposes ferrying man & horse &c. and to keep a house of entertainment on the most reasonable terms. Those who may be pleased to favor him with their custom, may depend on the strictest attention being paid to their commands.

He also intends carrying on the Boat Building business as formerly, those who wish to be furnished either with flat or keel bottom boats, may be supplied on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as any in the western country, by the public's most humble servant.

ALEXANDER CRAIG.

November 3d, 1788.

Bedford County, December 29, 1788.

BY virtue of sundry precepts issued by George Slasser, Robert Smith, and Rowland Evans, Trustees of the General Loan Office of the State of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue on the premises at ten of the clock on each day herein directed, the following tracts of land with all and singular the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging, viz.

A certain tract of land situate in Brothers Valley township and county of Bedford, called Mill Seats, on both sides Blue Lick creek, containing 215 acres. Taken in execution as the estate of Abraham Cable, and to be sold on the 13th day of February next.

One other tract of land situate in Brothers Valley township and county aforesaid, called Habitation, on the south fork of Buffaloe creek. Taken in execution as the property of Henry Glasnor, and to be sold on the 12th day of February.

One other tract of land situate in Friends Cove in Colrain township, county aforesaid, called Miley's Fancy, containing 369 acres Taken in execution as the estate of Abraham Miley, and to be sold on the 11th day of February.

One other tract of land situate in Bethel township, county aforesaid, adjoining lands of Moses Reed and Adam Smith, containing 103 acres. Taken in execution as the property of Moses Reed, and to be sold on the 9th day of February.

One other tract of land situate on Rogers run in Bethel township, county aforesaid, called Clave Farm, containing 173 acres. Taken in execution as the estate of John Rush, and to be sold on the 8th day of Feebruary.

One other tract of land situate in Bethel township, county aforesaid, called Shafts Adventure, containing 103 acres and 130 perches. Taken in execution as the estate of Jacob Boorman, and to be sold on the 7th day of February.

One other tract of land situate in Air township, county aforesaid, called Bell's Fancy, on the head waters of Licken creek, containing 400 acres. Taken in execution as the property of Joseph Bell, and to be sold on the 6th day of February.

One other tract of land situate in Bethel township, county aforesaid, called Lick Fork, containing 184 acres. Taken in execution as the estate of Evan Jenkins, and to be sold on the 5th day of February, by me

ARTHUR M'GAUGHEY, Sheriff.

WHEREAS Marmaduke Jameson, of Mount Pleasant township, in the county of Westmoreland and state of Pennsylvania, did on the 8th day of November, 1785, assign and sell to me one hundred and fifty acres of land, adjoining to lands of John Christy on the east, and John Maguire on the west, in the county and state aforesaid. In payment whereof I gave him a certain sum of money, and seven notes of hand, payable to the said Marmaduke Jameson or order, all dated the day and year abovementioned, viz.

One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1786.
One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1787.
One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1788.
One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1789.
One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1790.
One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1791.
And One for nine pounds ten shillings, payable November 8th, 1792.

And whereas I find the said lands is the just and legal property of brigadier general Harmar, and that the said Marmaduke Jameson hath not, nor never had any legal right thereto; I do by these presents give notice, that I will never pay the above notes nor either of them to the said Jameson or order, or to his heirs or assigns, having never received value for them nor either of them.

THOMAS WINTER.

Greensburgh, Nov. 22, 1788.

TO BE SOLD,

THE HOUSE lately built and occupied by Mr. William Greenough at Pittsburgh, now in the tenure of Mr. Peter Audrain, tenant at will. The terms will be one half cash down, and the remainder by instalments. For particulars apply by letter, post paid, to WILLIAM WHITESIDE, at the Tea Warehouse, Philadelphia.

RANAWAY from my plantation at Berry's Ferry in Frederick county, Virginia, between the 1st and 15th of September last, four negroes, to wit. Toney, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, very artful, and speaks slow, has a remarkable way of griting his jaw teeth when spoke to or examined, and has a scar on his right breast below his collar bone four or five inches long; the flesh considerably higher than the other part, occasioned by a tree falling on him.

Bob, about the same height of Toney. round made and well proportioned, very black, with small eyes, which generally appear red or yellowish, speaks loud and bold, with much confidence, about 23 years of age.

Jeffrey, about the same height and age, but rather spare made, and not so strait, nor altogether so black as the others, his ankle bones very much in, and under his feet, with very narrow heels, which leaves a print on the ground very broad where the hollow of his foot should be, also several warts or lumps on his nose, slow speech, and deceitful look.

Pleasant, a very low woman, wife to Toney, but well set large features, has lost all, or the greater part of her fore teeth, walks brisk and lively and at times very complaisant. She has lately gave suck, as she left a young child behind about 8 or 9 months old. She is much the complexion of Jeffrey, and is about 25 years of age; she took with her sundry cloathes such as country cloth habits, striped in the warp; the others also took with them their negro cotton jackets and long breechs made of negro cotton, osnabrigs shirts, &c. such as negroes generally wear in Virginia, but as they all lived at the aforesaid ferry, and Toney has had the management and charge of it for this year past, I do not in the least doubt but he, as well as the rest, has procured other clothes, as well as passes. Toney is a tolerable carpenter, and he and Bob saw well at the whip saw, and is a very handy fellow at any kind of work. I will give a reward of Five Pounds for each, if taken out of the state, or one hundred miles from home, and Three Pounds if within the state to any person that will deliver them or either of them to me in Fauquier county Virginia, within six miles of the said ferry, besides reasonable charges.

JOHN EDMONDS.

N. B. I hereby forwarn all persons from employing the said slaves, as I am determined to proceed against them as the law directs.

BLANKS

Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office,

NOTICE is hereby given to those who were, and still are, collectors of taxes in Westmoreland county, from the year 1782 to inclusive, that unless they appear at my office in Pittsburgh, and pay off the balances due on their several duplicates, on or before the first of February next, they will be proceeded against as the law directs.

WILLIAM PERRY, Treasurer.

Dec. 20, 1788

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS.

By the Printer hereof.

Secretary's Office, October 31, 1788.

AGREEABLE to an act of the general assembly of the 13th of September, 1787, entitled "an act for allowing a further time to distribute the donation lands promised to the troops of this commonwealth." Notice is hereby given, That the drawing of the lottery for, and patenting of the said lots, will commence on the 3d day of November next, to be continued to the 13th of September, 1789.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

Washington county, January 10, 1789.

BY virtue of two precepts from under the hands and seal of the trustees of the general loan office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to sale on the premises, on the 9th of February next, the following tracts of land, viz. One called Hays's Assign, situate on the waters of Peters creek, in Peters township & county aforesaid, containing 400 acres, adjoining lands of William Fry and John Kinkaid; the other tract situate in Peters township and county aforesaid, adjoining lands of John M'Loney, Anthony Dunlevy, Jacob Long, Richard Crooks, and the widow M'Clelland, containing 114 acres and 24 perches. Mortgaged to the trustees of the general loan office by James Hays and Robert Lusk, and to be sold by,

DAVID WILLIAMSON, Sheriff.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS carried away by the ice, at the breaking up of the river, on Monday the 2d inst. from the mouth of Muddy creek, a stout built Boat, between 30 and 40 feet in length [illegible] taken up said Boat, and will deliver her to the owner, at any of the landing places between Muddy creek and Wheling, shall receive the above reward by applying at the store of TURNBULL & MIE, in Pittsburgh. January 19.

ALL persons who stand indebted to William Greenough, merchant, late of [illegible] desired to make immediate payment to [illegible] who is fully authorised to receive all [illegible] the said William Greenough.

GEORGE [illegible]

Pittsburgh, January 16, 1789.

PITTSBURGH: Printed and Sold by JOHN SCULL, at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Ormsby's Ferry, where Subscriptions, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different Branches is done with Care and Expedition. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are Inserted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every Continuance after one fourth of a Dollar.